ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 3, 1856.

Now and Then.

When Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, the Know Nothing candidate for the Vice Presidency, was Editor of the Washington Union, a few years since, he held the following language:—

"IMMIGRATION.—The Republic of Wednesday contains a long article on immigration to the United States. It portrays in vivid colors the rapid and unparalleled increase in the number of those who are seeking our shores. The Irish immigration is so great that the court journal classes it among 'the phenomena of history.' We (Andrew Jackson Donelson) are glad to see this immigration from the Old World. It brings to us the physical force we need to fell the forest and to build our improvements. We have yet, and will have for many long years, scope and range enough for their industry and enterprise. But it was not our intention to discuss this branch of the subject at the present time. The Native Party is now prostrate, and it will be time enough to commence the discussion when another attempt is made by the FEDERALISTS TO REVIVE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ALIEN LAWS."

THE LATEST INVENTION.—The latest invention is a plan for cooking without fire, described in the Scientific American. The invention is a combination of tin cooking dishes, placed one above another, the bottom of one vessel fitting on the top part of the dish below. In the lower dish of all, a small quantity of quick lime is placed, and then, by means of a tube, cold water is introduced upon the lime. Chemical action generates intense heat, whereby the articles on the dishes are quickly cooked, ready for the table.

A TOUGH SOLDIER.—A private of the 11th regiment of Huzzars, named John Dryden, who received thirty one wounds in one day at the storming of Sebastopol, is entirely recovered, and again doing duty.

☞A man who is a habitual liar, is generally foremost in charging falsehood upon others.

THREE MEN KILLED.—Three men were killed on the 19th inst., near Paris, Illinois, by a tree falling on them as they were passing along the road. Two of the men were of the name of Blackburn. The name of the third man was not ascertained.

KILLED.—Abner Scott, James H. Carter, and A. G. Cooper were killed a few days ago at Calhoun, in Gordon county, Ga. The difficulty arose in a gambling and drinking room.

MEDICAL.—In the Charleston papers we see that 221 students have attended the Lectures of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, in Charleston, the past season, and that 86 graduated.

WELL FORGOTTEN.—The Binghamton Democrat says:

The London Telegraph, enumerating the American cities which the Britishers could take 'just as easy,' in case of war between the two countries, leaves out New Orleans altogether! We can't account for the omission, except on the ground that they took it in 1814, and do not think it necessary to take it over again.

California Intelligence.

We take the following summary from the Alta Californian, of the 20th ult.:

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on the 15th inst. The people were aroused from their sleep, and hundreds rushed frantically into the streets in their night clothes. The shock lasted some twenty-five seconds, and was preceded by a rumbling sound like distant thunder. The fire wall fell from one brick store. The plastering was more or less cracked in a good many buildings, and in some instances slight fissures are created in brick walls. A great many timid people were terribly frightened, but they were soon led to believe there was no danger. It was the severest shock of which we have any account in San Francisco.

Six persons were fined $2350 in one of our courts on the 11th inst., for keeping gambling houses. We have a very stringent law for the suppression of gambling, and whenever it is enforced it has a most salutary effect. This vice is gradually diminishing in this city, and, indeed, throughout the State, and of late gambling is seldom seen in public places.

The last mail took out the news of the explosion of the steamer Belle, on the Sacramento river, on the 5th inst., but without the particulars. About thirty lives were lost.

The steamer Columbia, on her last trip from Oregon, brought to this market the first lot of bacon ever received from that quarter.—The business of pork packing has been commenced quite extensively in San Francisco.

The report of the engineer who made the preliminary survey for a railroad from Sacramento to Benicia, has just been published.—The distance is ninety miles, and it is estimated that the road will cost $3,000,000.—The first division, twenty-two miles, of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, is now finished.

Why is a lawyer like a tailor? Because he is always ready to commence a *suit*.

A Cure for Abolitionism.

Not many years since, in one of the "Platte counties," lived a wealthy and hospitable gentleman. His house being on one of the public highways, he frequently had to entertain travellers. One evening, just as the sun was setting, a young, well dressed traveller, mounted on a fine horse, rode up, and in a rather important manner, informed "the Major" that he wanted to stay all night. He was courteously invited to alight, and a negro man was called to attend to his horse.

From the peculiar accent he gave the word "down," when ordering the man to be careful and have his horse well rubbed deoun, "the Major" knew he was from an infected district. At supper the disease began to develop itself, and the deoun east gent commenced a regular lecture upon the sin of slavery—that negroes were the equals of the white man, and should be treated as such—that the Major should in justice set his free and recognize them as equals. The Major humored the matter by discussing it with his deoun east guest till bed time, when, upon being desired to show him his bed, quietly called Jack, his negro man, and ordered him to take the gentleman to the kitchen and give him part of his bed. Perfectly thunderstruck, the abolition gent finally found breath to ask what the Major meant. "I mean," said the Major, raising his tall, portly form to its full height, and looking sternly at the Yankee, "to make you reduce your theory to practice." The abolitionist implored, but the Major was inexorable, and off Jack took him to his own bed, knowing from his master's eye that he must be obeyed to the letter. After some two hours elapsed, the Major went out and called to his now crest-fallen guest to get up, and he might sleep the rest of the night in the "house."—Early in the morning the Yankee called him up, and after apologizing for his rudeness in preaching his abolition doctrines the night before, informed the Major that upon testing his principles, he found they would not work satisfactory, and that he was no longer an abolitionist.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

Terrible Earthquake.

Among the news from California is the startling piece of intelligence that Jeddo, one of the chief cities of Japan, was visited by a severe earthquake on the 11th of November. One hundred thousand houses are said to have been destroyed, and thirty thousand lives lost!

Jeddo is described in Lippincott's Gazeteer as the second capital of Japan, it being the residence of the *Siogun*, or military Emperor. The city is said to be enclosed by a trench, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of a river, navigable for vessels of moderate burden. It has a fortified palace with very extensive grounds, many noble residences ornamented extensively with sculptures and painting, some large temples and other public edifices, and numerous conventual establishments, but its dwellings are mostly of wood, and it suffers frequently from destructive fires. The imperial library is said to contain 150,000 volumes. The Dutch have long had a commercial mission at Jeddo, and both the Americans and the British have recently concluded treaties from which impotent results may be expected. Outside of the city are two large suburbs.

☞On last Wednesday night the Railroad bridge across a small stream a few miles below Hillsboro' was burned. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The track has been laid on tressell work over which the train passes daily in perfect safety. Scarcely had this damage been repaired before the same inhuman wretch, not content with what he had already done, set fire, on Sunday morning, to the bridge across the Eno—about two miles on this side of Hillsboro'. Fortunately, the train arrived before the fire had got into a full flame, when the hands put it out. When such rascals are abroad in the land, the Railroad Company should station a guard at every bridge. What could have been the motive of any one possessing a soul to attempt wholesale destruction of life and property by such acts, cannot be divined. The gallows is too good for them—the burning faggot would be but of inadequate severity.

Salisbury Banner.

An Impertinent Fellow.

The writer of the following is envious as well as impertinent.

Men scorn to kiss among themselves,
And scarce will kiss a brother;
Women oft want a kiss so bad,
They smack and kiss each other.

☞A wild man, seven feet high, is stated to be roaming through the great Mississippi bottom in Arkansas. Numerous travellers and hunters have asserted that they have seen him, but none have ever been able to get any particulars concerning this strange being.

☞The last number of Strong's Young America, has a tolerably sharp cut at Greeley. The Tribune man is represented as a nurse in woman's clothes, with his head bandaged, presenting a naked baby, half black and half white, to Brother Jonathan, with the remark, "The child is born, and his name is Banks."

☞The Philadelphia Times boastfully announces that fifteen papers in Pennsylvania have hoisted the names of Fillmore and Donelson. There are, we believe, over *four hundred* papers published in Pennsylvania.

☞There is a man hereabouts who is so strongly opposed to foreigners, thut he will not eat *Irish potatoes.*

He is no kin, probably, to the man who, although opposed to foreigners, is quite fond of *French* brandy.—*North Carolinian.*

WIVES.—Wives are said to be so scarce in California, that when men want somebody to scold at, they chalk out a female nose, mouth and eyes upon a tree, and blaze away at that.

Address of T. L. Clingman to the Freemen of the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Many letters have, during the present session of Congress, been received by me containing inquiries in relation to the present political condition of the country and its future prospects. Not only in my own district, but elsewhere throughout the South, there is doubt and anxiety in the public mind. In my judgment, there are good grounds for apprehensions; and I adopt this as the most appropriate mode of communicating my views to you, and shall speak with that frankness that I am accustomed to use when discussing political topics in your presence.

That the ultimate destiny of our present political system will be determined by events soon to occur is most probable. If the perils which threaten it are properly understood by the people, they will be averted, and we may well hope for a long career of prosperity under our existing form of government. The danger which now menaces the existence of the federal Union arises from feelings of hostility entertained in the North towards the southern section, especially the institution of negro slavery as it exists among us. To indicate fully the nature of the evil which impends, it may be necessary to review some points that have already been brought to your notice by myself and others in former discussions. So great is the interest involved, however, in the question, that you will, I know, fellow citizens, pardon some recurrences to familiar topics.

When the constitution of the United States was originally adopted, twelve of the States were slaveholding, one of the old thirteen only having abolished the institution. In forming the constitution, therefore, no power was given to the general government to interfere with slavery, in the way of abolishing it, or even restricting it to any particular territory or limits, but each State retained its former right to act for itself with reference to the subject. The only powers given the federal government were plainly bestowed on it for the protection and defence of the institution in such of the States as desired to retain it.—It was provided that slaves should be represented in Congress, so as to increase the weight of the slaveholding States; secondly, that all such as might run away should be restored to their owners; and, thirdly, that for the period of twenty years Congress should not prevent the importation of such additional slaves as the States might desire to add to their existing numbers. It is thus manifest that, while ample power was given the government to defend slavery as long as any one State might desire to retain it, there was allowed to it not the shadow of authority to abolish, or even to assail, the institution.

For thirty years after its adoption the provisions of the constitution were maintained, and under their operation some of the northern States, having in the mean time sold most of their slaves to the southern people, to whom such property was worth more than it could be in the North, abolished the system, while several new States, both free and slaveholding, had been admitted into the Union. The federal government, in the mean time, had properly abstained from all interference with the subject. In the year 1820 the State of Missouri offered herself for admission into the Union, with a constitution recognising slavery. The application met with violent opposition from the North. This was owing to the course of certain leaders of the old federal party. In such of the northern States as had abolished slavery there was a feeling against it. As the difference between white men and negroes had not then been much noticed or understood, it was not difficult to enlist the sympathies of the people there in favor of the slaves of the South; and the leaders, therefore, of a party that had been overthrown and rendered odious, by inflammatory appeals in favor of universal liberty and denunciation of the slave power of the South, aroused a strong feeling throughout the entire North, so that a body of representatives were returned from that section hostile to the application of the new State, though her constitution was, in respect to slavery, similar to those of a majority of the old States. After an exeited struggle an act was passed proposing to allow Missouri to come into the Union, but declaring in one of its clauses that in all that portion of the Louisiana territory that lay north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. slavery should never exist.

By the old French and Spanish laws, which had been in operation over the entire territory, slavery legally existed in every part of it, and this was in law, if not in fact, an act of abolition. Southern men, however, from an extreme anxiety to procure the admission of the new State, unwisely and weakly consented to support the measure, and were willing to purchase for Missouri what she could claim as a right under the constitution. The restriction was supposed by southern men, however, to have entitled her to come into the Union; but at the succeeding session of Congress, when she applied with her republican constitution, the body of the northern representatives still resisted and rejected her, in accordance with the instructions of most of the northern States. Hence it became necessary for new concessions to be made, and an additional price paid to the North; and Mr. Clay came forward with his compromise, requiring Missouri to do certain other humiliating things before she could get into the Union. In this way, with the aid of six or seven northern votes only, she was accepted, in the midst of a general storm of opposition from the North. Since the prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. was originally offered as a consideration for her admission, and as such was not accepted by the free States, but a new price required, it would have been right for the South to have likewise repudiated the act of prohibition.—Nevertheless, impelled by a strong desire to have peace and harmony, the exclusion was acquiesced in by her, while the North complained and denounced the act. The anti-slavery feeling gradually subsided there, and the country remained quiet until a new influence was brought to bear on it.

Great Britain had acquired, by the force of her arms and skill in diplomacy, immense possessions in Asia. Her East indian provinces alone contained more than one hundred millions of people, held in a state of most abject slavery, and oppressed by much greater hardships than the negroes of any part of the United States.

To make this appear—and because British writers are constantly denouncing the slaveholders of the South for their immorality, barbarity, and cruelty—and because the abolitionists in this country are in the daily habit of praising everything in England, and holding up her conduct for us to imitate—it will not be amiss for me to present some facts.—Eighteen months since the British Parliament was forced, by the pressure of public opinion, to send out to India a commission to inquire into the manner in which the people were treated there. That commission, after examining hundreds of witnesses, has recently made its report; and I find the substance of it given in the January number of the Edinburgh Review for the present year. It must be borne in mind that in that country the government owns the land and compels the people to work it, exacting as much as one-half, and, it is said, even two thirds, of the entire product of the farms. It is difficult—almost impossible, indeed—to collect such enormous rents. As a means, however, of exacting it, torture is habitually applied. I present a few extracts from the article of this periodical—a publication as reliable as any in Great Britain:

"The tortures which the commissioners find to have been employed are of various kinds and of different degrees of severity. Some of them are so light as to amount to little more than a menace. Some are so severe as to cause not only extreme present pain, but permanent injuries, mutilations, and even, not unfrequently, death. Some of them exhibit an amount of diabolical ingenuity on the part of the torturer, and a degree of moral abasement and degradation in the victim, of which our western minds can hardly form a conception; some, in fine, are so loathsome and indecent, at the same time so excruciating, that, although they are set down nakedly in the report, we must abstain from any specific allusion to their nature.

"The two most common forms of torture appear to be the *kittee* (in Teloogoo called *cheeruia*) and the *anundal*, which, in the same language, is called *gingeri.*

"The *kittee* corresponds with the thumscrew of the European torturer. It is a wooden instrument, somewhat like a *lemon-squeezer*, between the plates of which the hands, the thighs, (in woman also the breasts,) the ears, and other more sensitive parts of the body, are squeezed to the last point of endurance, often to fainting, and even to permanent disablement. In many places the kittee has been superseded by the more simple plan of violently compressing the hands under a flat board, on which a heavy pressure is laid, *sometimes even by the peons standing upon it;* or of compelling the sufferer to interlace his fingers, and delivering him over to the iron gripe of the peons, (or policemen,) who sometimes rub ther hands with sand, in order to give them a firmer gripe. In other cases the fingers are bent back until the pain becomes unendurable.

"Occasionally a man is held aloft from the ground by the ears, by the hair, and even by the mustachio; and the latter torture, in some instances, is applied so savagely as to tear away the mustachio by the roots. Sometimes a sort of bastinado is inflicted; sometimes violent blows on the skin, the ankles, the elbows, or other highly sensitive points; prolonged immersion in the water tanks or the river; forcible compression of the arms, the thighs, and even the body, by tying a coil of coir ropes round them, and then applying cold water, so as to cause it to contract and sink into the flesh; burning it with hot iron; hanging heavy stones round the neck; the stocks; tying two or more individuals together by the hair, so that every movement is attended with pain.

"Will it be credited, for example, that it is not uncommon to apply to the most sensitive parts of the body (enclosed in a cloth or a cocoanut shell, or other similar receptacle) *a biting insect or reptile*, such as the poolah, or carpenter beetle, and leave it to gnaw the flesh of the miserable sufferer?—that, by a further refinement of cruelty, meant to combine both pain and humiliation, the defaulters are sometimes tied by the hair to the tail of a donkey or buffalo?—that they are occasionally hung up with the head downwards?—and that it is an ordinary practice to put pepper or powdered chillies into the eyes or the nostrils, and to apply these and similar irritating drugs in other ways too revolting to be hinted at?"

There is a long and frightful detail of a great variety of tortures, which the reviewer declares show "an amount of hateful ingenuity" which it is difficult to conceive or believe, but that they are given in the report. After detailing many shocking cases of the dying of men under these various forms of torture, and of "women, by having the *kittee applied to their breasts*" to enforce the collection, sometimes, of a *few pence only*, the commissioners confess that "the infliction of such descriptions of treatment as they had described has come, in the course of centuries, to be looked on as customary—a thing of course—and to be submitted to as an every-day, unavoidable necessary."

Though these details have been recently spread before the British public, they seem to have created no sensation, because, doubtless, the sufferers are not negroes, but of a race regarded as Caucasian, like the English themselves.

Such is the condition of an empire whose example we are denounced for failing to imitate, both by the British press and its abolition allies in this country. Under this system, grinding and monstrous as it is, the whole population is rapidly perishing in many of the provinces, and the most fertile lands are becoming desert wastes. These miserable laborers are mainly engaged in the cultivation of tropical productions, to supply the demand of the markets of Great Britain and those of her customers. It was soon seen, however, that, owing to the superior skill and energy of the planters of the South, they were able, by means of slave labor, to produce cotton, sugar, rice, &c., at lower rates, and thus undersell similar articles grown in India. The British government likewise held certain islands in the West Indies, cultivated by negro slaves, but, as the amount of her interest there was comparatively small, she determined to sacrifice it for what she regarded as a more important object. She accordingly emancipated her negro slaves in the West Indies, and thereby reduced the islands to a state of unproductive barbarism. She then set in motion a system of operations to force the United States to emancipate her slaves in like manner, expecting, if this were accomplished, to be able to supply the world at her own prices with tropical productions from her great eastern possessions. This, however, was not the sole motive that influenced her conduct. The United States was her great commercial rival, and it was then seen that, owing to our more rapid increase, we should soon surpass her, as in fact we have already done, in the amount of our tonnage. The prodigious growth of our commerce arises from the fact that while the South, by its successful agriculture, has furnished the freights, the North has built the ships to carry them to market; and it was obvious that we should soon successfully contest the mastery of the seas with her. Her policy, therefore, was to seperate the ships of the North from the productions of the South; and this would have been the case if she had succeeded in effecting the abolition of slavery, so that the the South would cease to have a surplus for export; or even had she failed in this, the same result would have been attained by a dissolution of the Union. In this latter event, the North and the South being foreign countries to each other, the shipping of the one would have derived no advantage from the agriculture of the other, and Great Britain would have held the dominion of the ocean. There was another consideration operating on the English government and a portion of her people with more force than either of these.

The United States is the great republic of the earth, and the example of our free institutions was shaking the foundations of the monarchical and aristocratic governments of Europe. This was especially the case as respects the political system of Great Britain, owing to our common language, literature, and extended commercial intercourse. The aristocracy there hold the mass of the people in subjection, and under a condition so oppressive that large numbers of white men of their own race are liable to perish miserably by famine in years of scarcity. A knowledge of the successful working of our institutions was increasing the discontent of the common people, and, fearing the loss of its sway, the aristocracy, which controls entire power of the government, began a crusade for the abolition of slavery in the United States. They expected, in the first place, by affected sympathy for the negroes here, to divert the minds of the people at home to some extent from the consideration of their own sufferings, and to create the impression that other laborers were much worse off than their own. And should they succeed in breaking up our system, they would exultingly have pointed to it as evidence against the durability of free institutions.

With a view, therefore, to effect these objects, more than twenty years ago the British press, and book-makers generally, were stimulated to embark in a systematic war against negro slavery in the United States. Abolition lecturers were sent over, and money furnished to establish papers and circuiate pamphlets to inflame the minds of the citizens of the northern States. Looking far ahead, they sought to incorporate their doctrines into the school-books and publications best calculated to influence the minds of the young and ignorant. Their views were most readily received in Massachusetts, where there were the remains of old anti-slavery federalism, and where the British influence has for the last half century been greatest. From this State these doctrines were gradually diffused, to a great extent, throughout the North. When the annexation of Texas took place, so strong were the manifestations of the anti-slavery feeling, that southern members consented that the Missouri line, or the restriction of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., should be extended across the State. On the acquisition of the Mexican territory occurred that struggle which is too well known to require comment. We of the South, during a period of four years, taking conciliatory ground sought to have the line of 36 deg. 30 min. in like manner extended through the territory to the Pacific, but the North invariably opposed and defeated it, and a settlement on different principles was adopted in 1850.

Two years since, when the act organizing the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, it repealed the restriction of 1820, known as the Missouri line, and left the people who might inhabit those Territories at liberty either to adopt or reject slavery, as they saw fit. This was right in itself, and in accordance with the principles of the constitution. Nor was there any ground whatever for the complaint of its enemies, that it violated an old compromise, because the North, the very year after that restriction was adopted, refused to recognize it as a compromise, on all occasions afterwards repudiated it, and utterly refused to extend its operation to the new Territory. But it is sometimes said that, though the repeal of this prohibition was right in principle, yet it was inexpedient, and has created agitation. In my judgment it was a wise measure, and the agitation to which it has given rise would have occurred on any other practical issue that might, sooner or later, have arisen. And if the strength of the anti-slavery feeling in the North is so great that such a measure cannot be sustained under the circumstances of its passage, then that feeling has already attained a power that will most probably be fatal to the continued existence of the government. On the other hand, the success of its principles will give permanent repose to the country.

When the bill was yet pending before Congress, the abolitionists, and others who sympathised with them held large meetings, and declared that if it became a law they would raise money and hire bodies of men to go into the new Territory and exclude slavery from it. They accordingly formed societies, and collected large sums of money, and sent off a great many persons to control the elections in Kansas. Finding, however, that they were defeated by the settlers in the first instance, they continued to forward large bodies of abolitionists and other ruffians, armed with rifles, cannon, and the like weapons. They avow it to be their purpose to take possession of and hold the Territory by force, without regard to the laws passed by the legislature.—In pursuance of this determination, they have pretended to form a State constitution for themselves, and, stimulated by their leaders in the northeast, declare it to be their purpose to resist the laws already in force in that Territory. The President, therefore, in accordance with his duties as prescribed in the constitution, has taken the necessary steps to see that the laws are enforced. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that a bloody collision may occur in that Territory between the traitors employed by the abolitionists and the friends of the constitution and laws.—That such an occurrence is to be greatly regretted cannot be denied by any real patriot. The responsibility must rest on the abolitionists, in spite of the efforts of some of their secret allies to charge it on the authors of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. If a body of infidels should enter a church and create a disturbance, it might as well be said that those who had built the church and attempted to worship in it were responsible for the mischief, as that the legislators of the last Congress are to be blamed for the efforts of those wrong-doers to defeat the operation of the law.

Whether a collision occurs there or not, in nowise affects the importance of the great issue to be determined by the country during the next twelve months. The coming presidential election is more important than any which has occurred since the organization of the government.

Should the party of the constitution triumph, it is probable that the anti-slavery feeling of the North, under the enlightening discussion which is taking place, aided by time for reflection, will subside, and allow the government to move on in the even tenor of its way. But should our adversaries succeed, it is hardly to be hoped that our system would long survive. If any one imagines that they would stop with the restoration of the Missouri line, or any other partial measures, he is grossly deluded. The object which the managers have in view is the total abolition of slavery, the raising of the negroes to equality with us, and the amalgamation of the white and black races, and, by consequence, the destruction of our society and the ultimate certain extinction of the hybrid race. Nothing less than this will satisfy our enemies on the other side of the Atlantic. In a late number of the London Telegraph such expressions as these occur:

"The aggressive spirit of the people of the United States requires an humbling, and it is for us to perform the task. England's mission is to complete the great work commenced by her in 1834, when she liberated her slaves. There are now over three million human beings held in cruel bondage in the United States. If, therefore, the United States government deny, and is resolved to question the right of Great Britain to her Central American possessions, we, the people of the British empire, are resolved to strike off the shackles from the feet of her 3,000,000 slaves. And there are those among us who will sanctify such a glorious cause."

There is, too, a complete understanding between our enemies in Great Britain and their allies in this country.

The London News, another leading British paper, in a late issue says truly, in reference to any difficulty that may arise between this country and England, that "however strong is the unprincipled appeal at present made to the anti-British feeling of the northern States, that feeling is counterbalanced by another, which has grown up within the last quarter of a century. *The Abolitionists would be with us to a man. The best of them are so now.*"

Even in this country, it must be borne in mind that, however moderate may be many who are not acting with the anti-slavery party, the leaders are thoroughly hostile to us. I know a number of the abolition managers, and they are, with a few exceptions, not more unprincipled than they are envious and vindictive. Being equally cowardly, mean, and malicious, they intensely hate whatever is honorable and manly in the human character, and nothing would be more gratifying to them than to see the southern men and women whom they have so long vilified degraded to the level of the negroes. Long observation has satisfied me that envy and malice have more to do with the abolition movement than fanaticism. That they will ever be able to effect their objects I have no fears. We have a population of more than ten millions, or four times as large as the old thirteen colonies had at the breaking out of the Revolution; while the North, even if united, (which it is not likely to be,) would be less strong than Great Britain was. Though we should be able to protect ourselves, and might have every reason to hope for a long and successful career as an independent republic, yet I hold that we are under the highest obligations to use all proper means to preserve the existing federal government. We now, after a period of more than thirty years of wrong, stand in a position of equality with the North, and we owe it to ourselves, to those who are to come after us, and to the cause of liberty, truth, and

honor, never to lose that position. The increasing unanimity of feeling among our people, and the growing determination never to submit again to be degraded to an inferior station, give the gratifying assurance that any successful attempt to reduce us will merely be followed by the destruction of the government making the effort. Yet no one can justly charge us with seeking undue advantage in the Union. At this time the President of the United States is a northern man; so is the President of the Senate, or Vice President *de facto;* so likewise is the Secretary of State, the minister at the most important foreign court, and also the Speaker of the House of Representatives; yet there has been no complaint of these things by us, except as to the last, who stands on avowed principles of hostility to our section. On the contrary, our course has shown that, provided simple justice was done us in matters of principles we were willing to concede all that could be given up without loss of honor.

As it is our high duty to make a fair effort to maintain, if possible, the existing Union of the States, what ought we to do in the approaching presidential contest? Let us take a survey of the field of action, and of the combatants in it. The old Whig party (as, you remember, I predicted some years ago would be the case) no longer exists. For the last twelve months it has not had friends enough in any one State of the Union to raise a banner in its name. Its former members have either gone into other organizations, or are waiting to take some new position. In the North most of them have united with the abolitionists and free-soil Democrats, and formed a sectional party which is held together mainly by its hostility to the South. In fact, its only leading principle is anti-slavery. It has adopted the designation of "Republican party," though it is more commonly called the Black Republican party. The latter designation is the more appropriate, not only because, while it is devoted to the elevation of the negroes, it ignores, disregards, and contemns the rights of white men, but also because it is a counterfeit. Mr. Jefferson once said that the old federalists would attempt to get into power by stealing the name of Republican, and his prediction has been verified in our day. The leading principle of our revolutionary struggle, and also that of the old Republicans of Jefferson's day, was the question of the right of the people in each locality to govern themselves; and this great privilege is now denied by this party which seeks at the same time to deprive the white men of the Territories of the right of self-government, and to put negroes on a level with them, and thus to raise the latter to a higher station than God Almighty has fitted them for. If their policy could be carried into practice, you and I know, fellow-citizens, that the experiment would merely end in the degradation and destruction of the white race. The candidate of such a party, whoever he may be, can have no claims to your support.

A second association, whose candidate is already in the field, is the Know nothing or American party. Twelve months ago it seemed to be formidable in its organization and numbers. When assembled in convention, however, last June, it is well known that, on the adoption of its platform condemning further slavery agitation, the delegates of twelve northern States, wherein its strength chiefly lay, seceded from the party. In the recent convention of last month, however, these same delegations came back, and succeeded, by a large majority, in repealing and striking out the identical section which they had objected to, and obliged southern members, in their turn, to leave the convention.—It then nominated Fillmore and Donelson for the first and second offices of the government. Mr. Fillmore, it is conceded, has no strength in the North. This is in part owing to the fact that he, in accordance with a plain constitutional provision, placed his signature to the fugitive slave act, and subsequently, in obedience to his official oath, endeavored to carry it out. He has been so generally repudiated, that I have not heard the first individual express the opinion that he can get a single electoral vote in a free State. In the South he has stood on much better ground; but his position on the pending questions is unknown, and he is essentially weakened by being the nominee of the Know-nothings, should he accept. In fact, if he be a member of the order, as seems to be established, he would, if elected, be bound by his oath to carry out the wishes of the grand council, in which the North has the control. Waiving, however, these objections, there is another which is controlling. Even if Mr. Fillmore should carry the several southern States claimed for him, he could not thereby succeed. The only effect of dividing the southern vote would be, to throw the election into the House of Representatives. The recent election of Speaker by that body shows what would be the result of a presidential contest. If the so-called national Know-nothings had voted for our candidate, Governor Aiken, he would have been certainly elected. Even if he had received on the last ballot the five votes of that party which he did get on the day previous, he would have beaten his competitor, Mr. Banks, an avowed Know-nothing —not to speak of three others, two of whom were from slave States, who might have been counted on. Should the presidential election devolve on the House, there will either be no election at all, or the Black Republicans must succeed. It seems quite probable, therefore, that the northern delegates in the Know nothing convention permitted Mr. Fillmore to be nominated to effect this result. As they were able to repeal the old platform, they evidently had strength enough to have defeated him, and it seems probable that they got out of the way, or connived at his nomination, to give the Black Republican candidate a double chance, so that, if he should fail before the people, he might succeed in the House. As votes, therefore, given for Mr. Fillmore, under such circumstances, would merely be thrown away, it is not probable that, even in the South, he will carry a single State.

The great antagonist, therefore, of the anti-slavery party must be the nominee of the Democracy. That party has been essentially modified within the last few years. In its convention of 1852 it adopted for the first time a recognition of the resolutions of the Virginia legislature of 1798, the embodiment of the creed of the old Republican party of Jefferson; and, subsequently, it has affirmed most strongly, on all occasions, principles sustaining the rights of the South and the equality of the States. While thus acting, however, during the late struggles, so many of its former members left it that it is conceded that it would have been beaten in almost every State in the Union but for the assistance of patriotic Whigs who have marched to its support. Encouraged by these accessions, standing firmly on the principles of the genuine Republican party of the olden time, and conscious that the destiny of the country depends on its action, it is marshalling its ranks, and is ready to go into battle with unusual ardor, and a confidence worthy the great cause in which it is engaged. Is it not entitled to the support of all conservative and patriotic men?

Let us, fellow-citizens, examine this point calmly and fairly. I will first address myself to the members of the old Whig party. You, as such, are, of course, not under the slightest obligation to go for the nominee of the Know-nothing convention, because that convention denounced both the Whig and Democratic parties as corrupt, and proclaimed that it had "arisen on the ruins of both, and in spite of their opposition." But some of you feel reluctant, after having acted against the Democratic party so long, to go into an union with it. To show that this can be done with propriety, and without any loss of self-respect, let us recur to the past action of our own party in the State. After the right to elect the governor was conferred on the people, the first nominee of the Whigs was Edward B. Dudley, who had formerly been an old Jackson Democrat. Their next nominee for the same office was John M. Morehead, who used to declare in his speeches that he was one of the old Jackson captains, and that he had three times been on the Jackson ticket as elector. Surely, when the old Whig party took up these men and elected them, it did not suppose that they had done wrong in going from one party to another. The two last senators representing the Whigs were Messrs. Mangum and Badger. But Mr. Mangum was originally elected senator by the Jackson party, and after he changed ground and united with the Whigs, he was twice re-elected by them to the Senate. Mr. Badger, too, was at one time chairman of the Jackson central committee of the State, but, after he joined the Whigs, this did not prevent their twice electing him to the Senate. These things show that, in the judgment of the Whig party, a man's changing his associations from good motives did not render him unworthy of the highest confidence. When Mr. Clay was before the people of North Carolina in 1832, he only received some five thousand votes; yet in 1844 he carried the State by a decided majority—showing that about half of its citizens had changed their position. I might multiply instances as to both parties in all the States. It is the highest duty of a patriot to act according to the existing circumstances for the good of his country.

But if some of you should feel a strong repugnance to act with the Democratic party, remember that, when you were most opposed to it, Martin Van Buren was its executive champion, Thomas H. Benton was its congressional leader, and Francis P. Blair the editor of its official central organ. These men are now, with many others like them, outside of the Democratic party, and hostile to it. Will you join these persons in making war on the *true men?* This is the position of things; that the old Democratic party is divided now, and you must, therefore, decide whether you will act with the free soil wing or the sound republicans. This is the real point for you to decide. Will you allow old prejudices to influence you on so great an issue? If you were, as jurors, about to decide the pettiest dispute between two of your neighbors, you would be ashamed to let prejudice against one of them influence you in the slightest degree; and when the great interests of the country are at stake, will you be less fair?

I would, in the next place, address a few words to you who are members of the American or Know-nothing party. Twelve months ago there seemed to be a gulf almost impassable between you and those with whom I am acting. In the first place, yours was a secret political organization, which required its members to deny knowledge and conceal certain truths. This was regarded by us as demoralizing and mischievous in the extreme, but the objection is said to have been removed by the abolition of all secrecy. In the next place, your members were bound by obligations to vote as the councils, &c., might direct; and this was regarded by us as directly hostile to the right of suffrage in the citizen necessary to self-government; but this has, at least in many places, been abrogated, and all tests and obligations are said to have been annulled. A third great objection was the interference in religion in the proscription of Roman Catholics, &c.; but this, too, has generally been abandoned; and the last grand council at Philadelphia, by a majority vote, admitted the Roman Catholic delegates from Louisiana. These three great barriers have, therefore, already been broken down. What remains, then, of your peculiar views? An amendment by Congress of the naturalization laws. Admitting, for argument, that this may be a matter of importance, surely you will agree with me that it is not to be brought in comparison with a question of the existence of the government itself. Had you not all rather that our system should move on as formerly under the existing naturalization laws than be brought into serious peril? What would you think of a man who, when his dwelling had taken fire, instead of attempting to extinguish the flame, should occupy himself with removing insects from it? Ought we to imitate the conduct of the Jews, who, when their city was besieged by the Roman army, continued to wrangle and dispute with each other until it was taken and destroyed?

But you say that you do not wish foreigners to hold office in this country. In point of fact, they do not hold as many of the offices as their proportional numbers might entitle them to. After all, however, is it not more important that the offices should be filled with persons who will discharge the duties than that any particular set of people shall have them? How many of the fifteen thousand voters in our district are likely to hold office? I have no doubt but that at least five hundred men were induced to join your organization in our district by such representations, and perhaps no one of them will realize the possession of any desirable office. The truth is, this clamor is kept up by a few designing office-seekers in the country, who hope, by these means, to derive advantage; whereas the great body of the tax-paying people have no interest beyond a good administration of official duties.

Certain politicians are clamorous against some of the appointments of the present administration. It may be true that the President, like most of the predecessors, has made mistakes in this respect; but is this to be weighed against the bold and patriotic stand maintained by him and his friends in defence of the rights of the weaker sections of the Union? I know, gentlemen, that many of you feel politically hostile to me, on account of our past collisions, but you cannot charge me with having ever deceived you. Recollect that more than twelve months ago I told you in my speeches that the Know-nothing party would be broken up and destroyed soon after the meeting of this Congress. What was then prediction is now history. I told you that the body of its members from the North were anti-slavery men, and that their action would drive you out of the party, and earnestly exhorted you to await the developments of one year, and in the meantime to stand aloof from the organization. Do you not wish that you had taken my advice? I do not expect you to admit this to me; but I put it to your own consciences, when you are in communion with that Supreme Being your council professes to reverence, do you not regret your connexion with the order? Perhaps you may feel offended with me even for this, just as, formerly, some complained of my announcing in advance the destruction of the old Whig party, or of my public declarations just before the last presidential election that General Scott could not get more than four States, as the event afterwards proved. But you cannot charge me with any want of fairness and candor; and, as on all former occasions, I now speak to you with the frankness and directness that becomes a freeman addressing his peers. Remember that, if earnest, I am asking nothing for myself. On the contrary, when a candidate before you, I have scorned to make any appeal to your favor. On such occasions you have complained that my tone was defiant and denunciatory. But I *will appeal* to you for the life of the constitution.

With respect to those persons who formerly acted with the Democratic party, I can see no reason for their now withholding their support from it. It has thrown off the free-soilers in the North, and gotten rid of some bad elements in the South, and now stands fairly as an organization by the rights of all sections of the Union. In fact, its principles of action are those of the old republican party of the days of Jefferson, which meet with universal approbation in our portion of the confederacy.

We are called upon, fellow citizens, one and all, to make a manly stand for the constitution and the rights of our section. If beaten, we may be forced to declare independence to maintain equality and honor. In submission, we should have in prospect the condition of a conquered province, with no rights but such as were accorded by the mercy of the victors. As those who lead our assailants are the meanest and most contemptible of men, so they propose the destruction of our state of society, and the lowest degree of social degradation known to humanity.

When you are about to decide an issue of such moment, heed not the words of a few mercenary traitors among us. They have marks upon them by which they may be known. They are the men who, without one cheer of applause, witness the unceasing blows of the heavy battle-axe of Douglas, wielded in our defence from morn till eve, and from year to year, untiringly and continually as the billows of the ocean dash against its shore. They chuckle like fiends when it seems that Franklin Pierce and the granite democracy of New Hampshire are about to be borne down by our enemies, so as no longer to be able to shield us from danger. But the true men in the Northeast, though for a time overpowered, return to the contest with renewed zeal. Remembering that, though the British armies once had possession of most of their territory, the spirits of their ancestors were unbroken, and that the revolution failed not, they rally again, and boldly proclaim that the battle for the constitution "has only begun." Pennsylvania,

Collecting all *her* might, dilated *stands*,
Like Teneriffe or Atlas,

across the entire breadth of the way, and says to fanaticism and treason, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The young giants of the Northwest, lamenting that they were not old enough to have marched under the banner of Washington, press eagerly forward to take the front of the column if any of the Old Thirteen should falter in the hour of trial. On every side there are coming up the brave and true for the decisive struggle.

Many a party banner has risen and stooped again; but there is a flag which has never yet gone down before the eyes of mortal man. It first shone in the sunlight on the fourth of July, 1776; and though it wavered in the dark hours of the revolution, it went not down, but still kept its place, and still has kept, through many a stormy period since, on land and sea. The old flag of the republfc now looms high over the field of danger, summoning its friends to gather around it. There is only one of the political organizations that can stand under that banner. And will you leave the democratic party, weakened in former contests for the right, to fight this great battle unaided, and alone to triumph, or alone to die in such a cause? Where will you be found, gentlemen, when such a field is to be fought and such a flag is to be upheld? Look back into the past, and see that in the olden time the enemy approached our section only to be repulsed. The mountain peaks which looked down on the rapid flight and destruction of Ferguson's army still stand silent but impressive monitors. Though, of the bold riders who dashed through their gorges and forests, only the last linger yet a little while, the memory of their deeds is immortal, and will again kindle the flames of patriotism to future triumphs. A victory in this contest saves the constitution from danger, overwhelms its enemies, and gives the highest assurance that our magnificent ocean-bound republic will continue for ages to run a career so bright and glorious as to challenge the wonder and admiration of the world.

Respectfully, T. L. CLINGMAN.
City of Washington, March 16, 1856.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Peruvian government has entered into a contract with a German for colonizing the region of the Amazon and its tributaries, at the foot of the Andes, with ten thousand robust emigrants of the Roman Catholic faith. The government is to pay the cost of transportation, which they are to refund at the end of five years, paying a moderate interest in the meantime.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 3, 1856.

District Convention.

We have within a day or two received a letter from a distinguished member of the Democratic party, suggesting that, in view of the alarm in various portions of the District, produced by the existence of the Small Pox in this vicinity, the Democratic District Convention be held in the town of Marion, McDowell county, on the 29th April, instant.—We dislike to take the responsibility of changing the time and place, without consultation with more of our friends than we have been able to see. But what shall be done? Our belief that no risk would be incurred by the Delegates in coming here, does not satisfy persons at a distance, and it is reduced to a certainty that as matters stand very few will attend at this place. What shall be done?—One of two things, in our judgment, is evident—the time and place must be changed, or the whole thing go by the board. Which alternative shall we adopt? Every true Democrat will say the former. There are gentlemen willing to make the necessary sacrifices in order to attend the National Convention, if the authority to do so is conferred upon them. The Democratic party of this District never has been represented in a National Convention, except by proxy. We ought to be represented—we must be.

Unable to see any better course, under the unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances by which we are surrounded, we will announce that the Democratic District Convention will meet in the town of Marion on the 29th instant. We earnestly hope that this arrangement will meet the approbation of the Democracy of the District, and that the Delegates appointed by every county will attend, despite any little inconvenience the change may subject them to.

County Meeting.

Whereas the Small Pox still prevails to some extent in different sections of this county, and whereas, in the present state of public apprehension on the subject, it is deemed imprudent to attempt to hold a public meeting at this point, we have, after consultation with such of our Democratic friends as we have been able to see, concluded to take the responsibility of calling a meeting of the Democratic party of Buncombe county at the Sulphur Springs, four miles west of this place, on SATURDAY the 12th instant.

The Springs are centrally located, and easy of access from every part of the county, and as there has not been a case of Small Pox on that side of the river, no apprehension on that subject need be entertained. It is of the utmost importance that the county be represented in the District Convention at Marion on the 29th instant, and we trust this arrangement will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Clingman's Address.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of our readers to the excellent address of Hon. T. L. Clingman, in to day's paper. It will be eagerly perused and heartily endorsed by every unprejudiced man in this District. In proportion to its worth and influence for usefulness, will it be denounced and misrepresented by that small squad of Sam's disciples in this District who have ignored political honesty and common sense, and who believe it their duty to oppose every thing which does not emanate from their own precious little clique. Their abuse of Mr. Clingman's letter will only strengthen the desire of every candid man to read and judge the paper for himself. We caution all honest men against the attempts which will be made to misrepresent the address and the motives of the writer, and advise the intelligent freemen of the District to pursue in this case their accustomed line of action, i. e., do their own reading and their own thinking. They will find this address a bold, clear and convincing document, containing a large amount of information which it concerns every Southern man to know, and breathing in every sentence the spirit of genuine patriotism and love of country. Its arguments are unanswerable, and must fall with ponderous weight not only upon the minds of the freemen of North Carolina but of the entire South.

GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The American Eagle, published in the county of Franklin, North Carolina, states that the slaves at Portis Gold mine in that county, now the property of T. K. Thomas, Esq., found a few days ago several nuggets of gold, making about $1,050; one piece was worth between $800 and $900—almost pure gold. Another piece was worth about $120—intermixed with quartz—with several others worth from $10 to $40.

DECLINE IN FLOUR.—Six thousand barrels of flour were sold at Louisville on the 27th ult., at six dollars per barrel. This is a heavy decline from the prices prevailing of late.

☞ The American State Council of Ohio, in session at Columbus, on Thursday, adopted, after a stormy session, a majority report, repudiating the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson.

Town Matters.

At an election opened and held on Friday last, 28th ult., the following gentlemen were elected Town Commissioners for the ensuing year, viz: W. W. McDowell, A. T. Summey, M. L. Neilson, Z. B. Vance and Jesse S. Smith.

The Commissioners are all young, active, and energetic men, and we have no doubt will take hold of town affairs in a way calculated to promote the best interests of the community.

At a meeting of the Commissioners on Saturday morning, they, in accordance with the very generally expressed wishes of the community, elected Isaac B. Sawyer, Esq., Mayor of the town, who immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The new authorities have passed and promulgated the following ordinances, which we append for the purpose of giving them a circulation in every part of the country:

Be it Ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any citizen of Asheville to go into any part of the County infected with SMALL POX, or come in contact with any person from whom the disease might be communicated, to return to the corporate limits of the town, under a penalty of ten dollars.

Be it Ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any person residing in the neighborhoods where SMALL POX is known to exist, or who has been in contact with any person from whom the disease might have been communicated, to come into the corporation, under a penalty of ten dollars, without having previously obtained leave from at least two of the Commissioners.

Be it Ordained, That any merchant, shop-keeper, lawyer, or other business man, that may trade with or have business transactions with any person or persons from any infected neighborhood, after having been notified by the Town Constable, Guard or other town officer of the same, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each offence, one-half to the use of the corporation, the other to the person sueing for the same.

Be it Ordained, That all practicing physicians who shall go into the country and visit patients affected with small pox, shall, before coming in contact or mingling with the citizens of the town, change their clothing, and use all other necessary precautions against communicating the disease, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Be it Ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to buy or send, or cause to be bought or sent, into the corporation, any rags or feathers for sale or deposit from any part of the county where small pox is known to have existed, within six months from this date, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence. Any merchant, or other person, who shall buy or receive rags or feathers from any such person or persons, shall be subject to a like fine of ten dollars for each offence.

Be it Ordained, That all Ordinances heretofore passed on the subject of small pox be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Be it further Ordained, That these Ordinances shall be in force from and after their passage.

I. B. SAWYER, Mayor.
J. S. SMITH, Secretary.
Asheville, N. C., March 29, 1856.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the Democracy of Wilkes, at the Court House in Wilkesboro' on Thursday the 20th March, on motion of Maj. M. S. Stokes, Jas. Gwyn, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Capt. A. L. Hackett appointed Secretary.

Maj. Stokes, in a few pertinent remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and moved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three to draft suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Pursuant to which the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Dr. R. F. Hackett, Col. Leland Martin, and Siler Brewer.

The committee, after retiring for a few minutes, reported through their Chairman, Dr. R. F. Hackett, the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, all political parties are supposed to be established upon a system of principles, and as it is their duty from time to time to reiterate and publish to the world the principles by which they are governed—therefore

Resolved, That we adhere unwaveringly to the cardinal principles of the great Democratic party, as heretofore laid down in its National Conventions, and as carried out by the Administrations which it has placed in power.

Resolved, That upon the fundamental principles of the Democratic party our country has attained its present exalted position among the nations of the earth, and we believe that upon a strict adherence to those principles depend the perpetuity of the Union and the glory of our country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all oath bound or secret political organizations; that we believe them to be inimical to Republicanism, hostile to the spirit of our institutions, and detrimental to the cause of liberty every where.

Resolved, That the secret organization known as the Know Nothing party, which sprang up like a mushroom, in the dark, and is now fast perishing in the light of day—by its stimulating the baser prejudices of the human heart,—by its coalitions with all the isms of the day,—by its miserable truckling to the disappointed politicians of all parties; by its vascillating course on all national subjects, and lately, by its erasing from its platform the last vestage of nationality, has rendered itself unworthy of the confidence and support of the American people.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the Administration of President Pierce, at home and abroad; that at home he has shown himself to be the President of the Nation, and not of a section; the enemy of all kinds of fanaticism, and the firm defender of the Constitution and the Union; and by his unwavering course on the all absorbing question of the day, slavery, has rendered himself doubly dear to the people of the South;—that his firm and determined course in our foreign policy has taught the Nations abroad that we intend to do justice *to* them, and are determined to require the same *of* them.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the course of our party and the President in the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill;—that it leaves the subject of slavery where it ought to be, with the people; and that the Annual and Special Messages of President Pierce on the subject should meet the approval of all Union and Constitution loving men, North and South.

Resolved, That we approve of the Administration of our able Governor, Thos. Bragg; that we believe neither friend or foe has been able to find fault with his official acts, and that he is every way worthy of the confidence of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 15 Delegates each to the District Convention to meet at Asheville on the 8th, and to the State Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 16th of April.

Maj. Stokes, in a few desultory remarks, set forth the position of the Democratic party and the appropriateness of the resolutions; and on his motion, they were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the following Delegates:

To the District Convention—Jas. Roberts, Esq., Dr. James Hickerson, John A. Parks, George Wyatt, R. F. Calloway, Col. J. W. Transeau, Enoch Vannoy, Dr. R. F. Hackett, James H. Taylor, James Gillian, Joel Waters, Esq., Charles Carlton, Esq., H. Thompson, Peter Johnson, and John B. Miller.

To the State Convention—Col. Le. Martin, J. B. Gordon, Esq., Willis Childers, Col. F. B. Parks, H. Warren, S. Brewer, H. Gambill, John Hendrin, Maj. M. S. Stokes, H. Wingler, W. H. Hubbard, Esq., P. Carlton, J. Vannoy, J. W. Hackett, and Col. B H. Brown.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Delegations.

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Asheville News and the Raleigh Standard.

J. GWYN, Ch'n.
A. L. HACKETT, Sec'y.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

How do they think to Succeed?

Mr. Editor:—Will you permit a plain man to give his views of the present position of affairs in our country? If so, you can give the following a place, but if you think best, you can throw it under the table.

I see, from the papers, that the *American party*, so called by themselves, have nominated the Hon. Millard Fillmore for President, and Maj. A. Jackson Donelson for Vice President, to be run in the ensuing contest. Now, the question very naturally arises—how do they think to succeed?

The National Council put forth a platform for the party; but it is said that the Convention did not adopt it. Well, now let us see a little how this thing is. Have they a platform? And are the nominees bound by it? In answer to the first question, I think they have; for, be it remembered, that according to the constitutions of the secret Order governing in the *American party*, the National Council has the right to *prescribe* the *faith* of that party; and when the prescription is made, it must be gulped down by all the minions of that secret power, called SAM. Now, the only question is, was the so called National Council a real one? It most assuredly was. All their papers so express themselves—no one denies it. Then the platform put forth expresses the faith-political of this *great American party;* and truly it may mean any thing they wish, (except the doctrine of the 12th section.) The next question is, are the candidates bound by this platform? That they are, is incontrovertibly true. They are both members of the secret Order, and every body ought to know, that as such, they are *sworn* to "go *with* the *majority*," as in this case at the General Council. Did they kick out the 12th section? So must Fillmore and Donelson, or quit the party, or perjure themselves, by not doing what they appealed to God that they would do. But can the North support Mr. Fillmore—the Banksmen, who are willing to "let the Union slide?" Certainly they can, and with the utmost security! The *National Council is supreme authority with them while they remain in it.*

The President must approve or veto, as they say, if he be a conscientious man, for he has taken an oath to "comply with the will of the majority when lawfully expressed"—as in the National Council. Those Black Republicans, or nigger-worshippers, have a *majority* in the National Council, as is seen in the last meeting, by the admission of the Pennsylvania delegation, and abrogation of the 12th section, &c., &c. All they have to do then is, provided they elect Fillmore and Donelson, to sit and tell Congress what to vote for, and the President how to act.

Now they think that the South will vote for Fillmore, and thereby elect him, (perhaps,) and then they can govern him. But they are wofully mistaken in their calculations, or the signs of the times utterly fail to point correctly to the approaching issue.

Now it will not do to say that all the oaths and internal machinery of the Know Nothing party has been abrogated, and are no longer binding. They have a National Council, and their oaths bind them to obey it; and while it exists no power on earth can absolve them from said obligations, unless they hold the doctrine of Rome. A CITIZEN.

Cove House, N. C.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—It is stated that Mr. Buchanan's letters by the Arabia announce that the feeling in political circles in England is much modified towards the United States on the present differences.—The reaction is even stronger than is indicated by the press, and is favorable to a reasonable adjustment. No difficulty is now anticipated on that score, although there had been no very recent conferences, owing to Lord Clarendon's absence at Paris. Lord Palmerston's government is regarded as tottering; it having been twice beaten in Parliament, including the peerage question, and one police measure withdrawn.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $251,000 of North Carolina Coupon Bonds. Bids received until April 14th.

MARRIED,

On the 13th March, by Rev. Wm. Graves, Mr. W. D. Miller and Miss Rachel M. Lane, all of Henderson county.

DIED,

In Sevier county, Ten., on the 17th ult., Miss Hannah Adelia Bates, daughter of E. Bates, Esq., of Cleveland county, Ten.

STOP THE THIEF!
$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, at Cedar Creek, Greene county, Ten., on the night of the 25th March, a RED SORREL HORSE, about 16 hands high, heavy make, in good order, one white hind foot, (I think the right foot) mane and tail red sorrel. In walking he holds his tail slightly to the right side; 6 years old; paces with a long step, also trots and walks well, a little white in the forehead, scarcely perceptible, and has on his back a few saddle marks of white.—If he is unbridled in the stable, he will not allow you to hold him by placing your hand on the top of his head.

I will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for horse and thief, or Twenty Five Dollars for the horse alone.

BENJAMIN F. BELL.

Cedar Creek, Ten., April 3, 1856. tf

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Navy Supplies---1856-'57.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 17, 1856.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1855 or 1856; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1855 or 1856 but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln dried, well-packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading and well painted; the staves not to be less than 5-8 inch thick, and the heads not less than 3-4 inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width, and 1-6th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 1-2 inch in width, and 1-6th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seamed red oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1 1-8 inch thick; the staves not less than 5-8 inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white-oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh eighty-five pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years. The iron hoops on the barrels containing whiskey, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.—All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for	
Flour,	1,200 bbls	per bbl
Biscuit,	1,600,000 lbs.	per 10 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000 gals	per gal.
Sugar,	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Tea,	20,000 lbs	per lb.
Coffee,	10,000 lbs	per lb.
Rice,	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Molasses,	20,000 gals	per gal.
Beans,	6,000 bush	per bush.
Vinegar,	20,000 gals	per gal.
Dried apples,	50,000 lbs	per lb.
Pickles,	130,000 lbs	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th Aug., 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

March 27—w4w

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

THE LAST
WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners will receive sealed proposals for building a new Court House, in the town of Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C. until the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, inst. according to the following specifications:

The Building to be Brick walls—length 64 feet, on lap, and forty four feet wide. Basement story fifty four feet long, a passage lengthwise of the building Ten feet wide, and three rooms of equal proportions on each side of Stair passage, with good Brick partitions and a good fire-place to each room in the basement story, the stair way to be at the South end of the building, the upper story projecting and resting on good pillars. the material of which the Commissioners will hereafter decide upon. The upper story to be the Court room, and to be finished as such in good style, the building to be covered with tin or shingles, and bidders are requested to make proposals for each, the building to have a suitable number of Windows, and Doors, &c., suitable for such a building. The house is to be very near such a building as the Court House in Marrion, McDowell county, N C., and to be completed in every part in equally as good style as that house. The house is to be built on the site of the present one. Bidders must bid taking the old house in consideration, which is a brick building, two story high—fifty by thirty-four feet. Bidders will address the Commissioners at Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., and for a more full and complete specification address either of the undersigned Commissioners. The proposals will be opened and considered on Monday of our Superior Court.

J. W. McELROY,
M. P. PENLAND,
DAVID PROFFIT, } Coms.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C.
March 27, 1856—6t.

BACON! BACON!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one or two thousand pounds of good BACON.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville. respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 3, 1856.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of North Carolina, and from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th of June, 1858, inclusive, in the State of Tennessee, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until Wednesday, the 30th of April, 1856, at 5, p. m., (to be decided by the 7th May following.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

5808 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scotts Creek, Franklin, Skeneh, Tennessee River, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomatla, to Murphy, 128 1-2 miles and back, twice a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Asheville Monday and Thursday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Murphy next day by 12 p m;
Leave Murphy Saturday and Tuesday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 p m;

TENNESSEE.

8538 From Cleaveland, Tenn., by Chataly, Wausville, Benton, Pelton, Springtown, Towee Falls, Coker Creek, Turtle Town, N. C., Laurel Valley, Persimmon Creek, and Nottla, to Murphy, 77 miles and back, twice a week, in two-horse coaches.

Leave Cleaveland Thursday and Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Murphy next days by 9 p m;
Leave Murphy Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Cleaveland next days by 12 m.
Proposals to commence at Benton are invited.

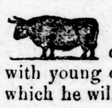
NOTES.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department, or for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General.—The Postmaster General may alter the schedule. He may also order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase of the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, if he allow one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. The bids should be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "*Mail Proposals for North Carolina or Tennessee.*" The contracts to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 7th of May, 1856. For further particulars as to conditions to be incorporated in the contracts bidders may see pamphlet advertisement for conveying mails in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Iowa, of 1854.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

March 13, 1856.

COWS.



THE subscriber wishes to purchase two or three good COWS, with young calves, or forward with calf; for which he will pay cash.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856—4t

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

To Builders.

THE Commissioners of Public Buildings for Spartanburg District, will on the 16th of April next, let to the most approved bidder, the building and finishing a new

COURT HOUSE

for said District. The Contractor will be required to give Bond with approved secureties for the faithful performance of the work. Sealed Proposals, with the names of Sureties to secure Bond of Contractor, will be received by either the Commissioners, till the 15th April. A Drawing of the Building, and specifications accompanying the same (excepting specifications for the interior of the Building, which will be ready for inspection by the 1st April,) may be seen at any time by calling on the Chairman or Clerk of the Board. The Contractor will be required to remove the old Building and take the materials of which it is composed, into the Contract. The time of completion, and the period of payments will be made known in due time.

G. W. H. LEGG, Chairman.

O. E. EDWARDS, Clerk.
March 20, 1856—4t.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I. Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive **AMPLE SUPPLIES** of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

FOR sale, for cash, 40 Bags of GOOD FLOUR. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—m1

FOR sale, for cash, **200** Bushels of IRISH POTATOES.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

HOGS.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase thirty or forty thrifty SHOATS, which will weigh from 60 to 100 lbs., gross, for which he will pay cash. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—4w

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

WHO WANTS TO RIDE?

WE have six or seven BUGGIES, one 2 horse CARRIAGE and Harness, and one ROCKAWAY for sale. Bargains can be had. If not sold before, they will be offered at **Public Auction** during the week of April Court.

TRIPLETT & SMITH.

Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

NOTICE.

THE Preachers, travelling and local, who may attend the Tract Convention to be holden in this town in May, will call at the residence of the undersigned, in the west end of Asheville, and he will have them conducted to lodgings.

C. CAMPBELL.

Asheville, March 20, td

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

was dissolved on the 29th February last. All persons indebted to the firm are notified that settlement must be made immediately; and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

E. L. TRIPLETT,
JAS. SMITH.

Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

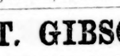
J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed from Asheville, offers for sale his PROPERTY, consisting of

25 Acres of Land,

with the following improvements thereon, to wit: A GOOD BRICK DWELLING, containing six rooms, office, kitchen, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings.

About one half of the land is WELL TIMBERED, and seven or eight acres are under cultivation, a portion of which consists of a fine CLOVER FIELD. In a few yards of the house is a SPRING of excellent water.

The above named property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Court House, and but a short distance from the Female College.

To any one wishing to purchase, a fine opportunity is offered for obtaining a bargain.

For Terms, &c., apply to A. T. Summey, Esq., or to the subscriber at Hendersonville.

T. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 28th, 1856.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot.. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c.. is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY, Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Domgs;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old the next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Monclove Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.

January 31, 1856.—tf.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 16th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,

162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON, Whitfield County, Ga.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake Know Nothing and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.